

THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

VOL. XVII.

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THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN OF 1866.

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly

MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS!

The next campaign will be one of the most important which the people of Indiana have ever fought against. Now, if ever, must the fruits of the terrible war which we have suffered, be secured beyond a peradventure. The grave responsibilities growing out of the situation are felt and appreciated by all the people. In order that they may be prepared to act understandingly, there is a necessity for cheap and rapid means of informing themselves of the rapid events transpiring from day to day in the political world. It is with the design of doing all in our power to meet this want that we now propose to issue

A CAMPAIGN EDITION

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly Journal

at such rates as shall place the paper within reach of every voter in Southern Indiana.

In calling attention to the EVANSVILLE JOURNAL as a means for securing the diffusion of early and reliable information, we do not forget that the local papers should be supported vigorously. There is much local information which can be obtained only through them. Your prosperity depends much on the manner in which they are supported. They should therefore receive your first attention. It is to the JOURNAL as a leading paper, working in the interests of the principles of the Union party for the State, that we would call attention.

The conduct of the paper, politically, is too well known to need any publication of its manner or the principles which have governed it. It will continue as before, without change.

In addition to the careful attention to the Political Department of the paper, special effort will be made—each department being placed in competent hands—to make the JOURNAL a complete compendium of news, a pleasant fire-side companion, a faithful market guide, and in short a complete summary of events in the political, social, religious, literary, scientific and commercial world. With this end in view, it will contain a full record of current news, market reports, (foreign and domestic), the latest telegraphic dispatches, political intelligence, literary and domestic gossip, choice poetry, editorials on current topics, the most beautiful stories and sketches, correspondence, State and local intelligence, etc., etc. Due attention will also be given to educational, art and agricultural matters.

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Persons forwarding Clubs will please designate which edition of the CAMPAIGN JOURNAL they desire.

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EVANSVILLE, IND.

TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER FROM ASPINWALL.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS RECONSTRUCTING THE FENIANS.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED IN CANADA TO BE HANGED.

FIRES IN CHICAGO AND SAINT LOUIS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FROM BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, June 20.—The Annual Conference of the Western Unitarian Church begins here to-day. About 150 members have arrived, and by tomorrow as many as 250 delegates will have arrived. Conference lasts five days.

FROM ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Clothing store of Mayer, Friedman & Co., Fourth Street, between Locust and Vine, and millinery rooms on the second floor, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$75,000. Insured in Eastern offices.

FROM CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, June 20.—Buildings and machinery of the Chicago Rolling Mill Company were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$200,000. Insured for \$40,000.

FROM LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE, June 19.—In the United States Court, case of Isham Henderson, Judge Ballard discharged the defendant, thus relieving him of all military control.

The counterfeiters of fractional currency have been sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years; two others for seven years and ten months each.

NEWS VIA NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamer Arizona from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 30th May, has arrived.

New York, June 20.—Advices from Porto Rico, Guantano and French West Indies to the 29th May says that the sugar crop had an abundant yield, but the supply on the market was likely to fall short, owing to a lack of hands to gather it in.

So fatal had been the ravages of the cholera among the colored population that about fifteen thousand of the inhabitants had died of the disease on the island. The city of Point Au Prince was free from the disease when the Susan Jane left.

The weather was warm and dry.
NEW YORK, June 20.—The Herald's Washington special says the reports that President Johnson gave the Fenian leaders assurance that they should not be interfered with in their projected Canadian raid, is not true. The Government never promised directly to wink at any violation of our laws.

James Stephens has succeeded in thoroughly reconstructing the Fenian organization in Washington. The meeting in Odd Fellows Hall this evening, was attended by several hundred Centers and members of Circles. Mr. Stephens spoke at great length, and was listened to with the deepest attention. He concluded by repudiating all connection directly or indirectly with Roberts, Sweeney, or the Senate, and denounced all men who would endeavor to use the Irish people on this continent for any other purpose than the liberation of Ireland. The audience afterwards formed in procession and escorted the C. O. R. to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was serenaded shortly before midnight.

Col. O'Byrne, who arrived in Washington yesterday with resolutions on the Fenian question, has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He was examined this morning before Judge Barnhill, when some amusing scenes took place. The case stands adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Arizona brings \$900,000 in treasure. The second race at Hoboken yesterday, was won by Knighthood against Richard; and the third race, in two mile heats, for which there were six entries, was won by Climax.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamer Arizona brings Panama dates of 12th June. Everything was quiet on the Isthmus. The rainy season had thoroughly set in. Late dates from the interior had brought no important news. Mosquera had arrived at the capital, and was well received.

News from Central and South America is unimportant. Everything on the South Coast had assumed a pacific turn since the Spanish fleet had left, and business was improving. There was no news from Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Tribune's Montreal special says 2,000 volunteers came in from the front, on Wednesday night. The telegram asserts that the Fenian prisoners will be hung.

The morning specials have the following from Washington:

Although the Constitutional Amendments which recently passed the Senate have been published as official by the Secretary of the Senate, it is rumored that Mr. Seward will decline the responsibility of sending it to the Governors of the States, except by the President's direction.

The Ways and Means Committee held a protracted session to-day over the Tariff Bill, which will probably be reported about the last of the week. The committee have not yet reached the Iron clause of the bill. It is understood that the wool growers will carry their point in the committee, but the result is doubtful when the subject comes before the House. The Committee after finishing the tariff bill will take up the adjournment resolution, which was referred to it by the House. There is a strong lobby influence at work to get the Committee on Ways and Means to report a month's notice of the new tariff, so after six months from the passage of the bill. The Committee, however, it is understood, are nearly unanimous in favor of putting the law into immediate operation. This, it is believed, is also the temper of the House.

What is known as the Caldwell Tariff Bill is before the Committee on Ways and Means, and is being slashed to pieces by the Committee.

The name of L. J. Ozapky of California, has been sent into the Senate for confirmation as Consul-General to the Danubian Principalities. Hitherto the United States have not had a representative there, but the impending war in Europe renders it necessary that our Government should have some one there to look after American interests. Dr. Ozapky was U. S. Commissioner to the exhibition at Berlin, Prussia, last year.

Mr. Dent, father-in-law to General Grant, has dangerously ill of cholera morbus, at the General's residence in this city, and in consequence of his advanced age and feeble condition, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The General and Mrs. Grant were informed by telegraph to-day of his condition, and are doubtless returning ere this.

The notorious Dick Turner, turnkey of Libby Prison during the war, was released yesterday from confinement, by order of Secretary Stanton. Turner was arrested shortly after the capture of Richmond, and has been in confinement ever since.

The House Committee have awarded the Pennsylvania contested seat to the sitting member Mr. Dawson.

The Senate Naval Committee will report in favor of transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

There will be a majority and a minority report on the Memphis riot.

Schenck's Army Bill will no doubt pass the House; but will be so amended in the Senate as to send the whole question to the Conference Committee to be finally settled.

As to the time the next Tariff Bill will go into effect, there is no doubt but importers will have the usual sixty or ninety days to make their arrangements.

The Conkling-Fry Investigation Committee concluded the taking of testimony to-day, and will commence to review the evidence on Thursday.

The Home Militia Committee to-day instructed their Chairman to report the Senate bill for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

The Treasury Department commenced to-day a small disbursement of the new five-cent coin recently authorized by Congress.

BOTH ALIKE.—The abolition Republican traitors of the North insulted and slandered the South, refused to respect her constitutional rights, till she was provoked into rebellion. Now, as they are both guilty, let both be punished, or let neither be punished.

The above pretty paragraph is from the Indianapolis Herald, which always had more sympathy for traitors than love of country.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Great Meeting at the Capital.

LOYAL MEN IN COUNCIL.

Intense Enthusiasm.

There was an immense gathering at Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening last, to open the great political campaign on the part of the Union party of Indiana. The announcement that Gov. Morton was to speak was sufficient of itself to draw out an immense crowd; but the outpouring far exceeded the expectations of the managers, rivalling any of the mass-meetings in the campaigns of 1860 or 1864. Minute guns were fired before sunset, and twilight had not deepened into night before a fiery train of rockets and innumerable

Roman-candles lighted up the heavens far and near.

A correspondent who was present describes the hall and the opening of the meeting as follows:

The capacious hall was beautifully decorated with national emblems and portraits of the heroes, whose valor has illuminated the history of the last five years, and handed down their names in immortal association with that of the country which they periled their lives to save. Above and back of the stage was placed the fine master medallion of the lamented Lincoln, sculptured by Reid, the boy artist of Cincinnati. On either side of this drooped the heavy folds of the twin colors of one of our gallant regiments, the blue banner and the stripes and stars. Portraits of Washington and Clay hung on the right and left, while evergreens, the symbols of immortality, twined their graceful branches around and among these portraits of the giants of the past. The draped and festooned with the national standard, and on the wings hung portraits of Grant, Sherman, Hooker, Sheridan, Rosecrans and Willish. In front of the table used by the speaker, and hiding it from the audience, was placed a large engraving of Carpenter's celebrated picture of the first signing of the emancipation proclamation. It was an object of deep interest to all eyes, forming a most appropriate foreground to the great center of attraction. Upon either side of the hall hung the crossed colors of other Indiana regiments, their stains and tatters more eloquent of liberty and Union than the tongues of men or angels; while the chandeliers and window casings were hung heavy with the aromatic branches of the spruce, the cedar, and the fir. The brilliant gas lights seemed to rejoice in illuminating and reflecting the harmonious splendors of the scene, and every ornament and symbol seemed more touchingly beautiful and appropriate, placed as they were to commemorate the preservation of the unity and freedom of the nation after nearly five years of bloody civil war.

On the stage were clustered a perfect galaxy of the hero soldiers of Indiana, including Gens. Chapman, Foster, Spooner, Coburn, Macauley, Kneller, McGinnis, Ferrell, Blake, Cols. Dobbs, Schlater, Trusler, Wilson, Dewees, Hines, Robinson and others.

By 8 o'clock every inch of room was occupied by the vast crowd, and as Gov. Morton made his appearance on the stage, he was greeted with loudest cheering.

Gen. Chapman, President of the Union Club, called the meeting to order, and after Hal Columbia had been played by the band, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Holliday.

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.
Gov. Morton then took his place at the table, being obliged, on account of his lameness, to sit in a chair. The Governor said:

If I were to consult my own health and the advice of my physician, I should not be here to-night; but I feel a desire to promote the interests of the cause which is to be won or lost at the coming election, and I have been solicited by the friends of that cause to address the people upon the issues of the day, and shall therefore endeavor to speak to-night upon the interests involved in the campaign before us.

Since I came here to-night my mind has been busy with the recollections of the past five years. This is the first time that I have been upon the stage since the close of the war, and my mind recalls the occasion during the rebellion when I appeared before you to urge the recruiting of volunteers and exhort our citizens to stand by the Government. The war is over, and the victory has been won, and we shall decide at the coming election whether the fruits of victory shall be preserved or lost.

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
It is beyond doubt that the spirit of the Democratic party is not changed or improved since the termination of the war, but, on the contrary, it seems to have been greatly embittered by defeat, in the field and at the ballot-box. Its sympathy with those who were lately in arms against the Government is more boldly avowed than ever, and it becomes argumentative and enthusiastic in behalf of the right of secession and the righteousness of rebellion. The true spirit of Democracy in Indiana has recently received a remarkable illustration that should command the solemn consideration of the people.

Some four or five weeks since, a Convention was held in the City of Louisville, composed, in large part, of men who had been engaged in the rebel armies. These men assembled in convention, proclaimed themselves members of the National Democratic party, and declared their unflinching devotion to the time-honored principles. They vindicated the righteousness of the rebellion, and declared their stern purpose to maintain at the ballot-box, the sacred principles for which they had taken up arms. Prominent Indiana Democrats met with them in convention; mingled their tears with those who wept over Southern heroes; uttering glowing eulogies upon the memory of Stonewall Jackson and John Morgan, and indorsed their most ultra and treasonable sentiments; and, to show the complete identity between this assembly of traitors and the Democracy of Indiana, the Indianapolis Herald, the organ of that party, in the broadest and most unqualified manner, earnestly and enthusiastically indorsed its proceedings, resolutions and speeches. The members of the convention did not disguise the fact that they were rebels, and Northern Democratic leaders, believing that the time for punishing treason has gone by, now make haste to declare that they are, and have been with them in sympathy, sentiment and purpose, and that they will co-operate with them to the bitter end, in restoring them to what they call their rights, and in repairing the damages done to them by the war. And, to show that this malevolent and treasonable spirit is not confined to the leaders of the Democratic party of Indiana, numerous meetings, resolutions, and newspaper declarations, in every part of the United States, may be referred to, and especially the votes and speeches of the Democratic members of Congress.

The leaders who are now managing the Democratic party of this State, are a men who, at the regular session of the Legislature in 1861, declared, that if an army went from Indiana to assist in putting down the then approaching rebellion it must first pass over their dead bodies. They are the men who in the Democratic Convention on the eighth of January, 1862, gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, by resolving that the South had been provoked and driven into the contest by the unconstitutional and wicked aggressions of the people of the North. They are the men, who, in speeches and resolutions, proclaimed that "Southern defeats gave them no joy, and Northern disasters no sorrows." They are the men who exerted their influence to prevent their Democratic friends from going into the army, and who, by their incessant and venomous slanders against the Government, checked the spirit of volunteering and made drafting a necessity. And when the draft had thus been forced upon the country, their wretched subordinate, inspired by their devilish teachings, endeavored in many places, by force of arms and the murder of the enrolling officer, to prevent its execution. They are the men who corresponded with the rebel leaders in the South, giving them full information of our condition, and assuring them that a revolution in public opinion was at hand, and that they were but to persevere a few months longer. They are the men who would fall to pieces of its own weight. They are the men who, in the Legislature of 1863, attempted to overturn the State Government and establish a Legislative revolution, by seizing the military power of the State and transferring it into the hands of four State officers, three of whom were members of the treasonable society, known as the "Sons of Liberty." They are the men who, having failed to overturn the State Government by seizing the military power, determined to defeat its operations and bring about anarchy, by locking up the public treasure and thus withholding the money necessary to carry on the Government. They are the men who, for the purpose of private speculation, and to discredit the State before the world, conspired to prevent the payment of the interest on the public debt, by withholding through a fraudulent lawsuit the money received from taxes paid for that very purpose. This lawsuit was fraudulently smuggled through the Circuit Court and lodged in the Supreme Court before the Minutes of the case had been read and signed by the Circuit Judge, or he had been made acquainted with its character—and was hastily decided by the Supreme Court against the credit of the State. They are the men who introduced and organized in this State that dangerous and wide-spread conspiracy known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and afterwards as the "Sons of Liberty," which had for its purpose the overthrow of the State and National Governments. Not all of them it is true, belonged formerly to this infamous order, but such as stood on the outside had knowledge of its existence, purposes and plans, and carefully concealed their knowledge and stood ready to accept its work. To accomplish the hellish work of this conspiracy, military officers were appointed, military organizations created, arms and ammunition purchased in large quantities and smuggled into the State, correspondence opened with rebel commanders, and military combinations agreed upon, rebel officers and agents introduced into the Capital, and concealed in hotels and boarding houses, and it was deliberately planned and agreed that upon a day fixed, they would suddenly arise and murder the Executive, seize the arsenal and its arms and ammunition, and releasing 9,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, put arms in their hands, and with their combined forces, effect a revolution in the State. This dreadful scheme necessarily involved murder, confiscation, robbery and the commission of every crime which makes black the history of civil war; and yet its authors and abettors, with the proofs of their guilt piled mountain high, are again struggling for power, and asking the people to put into their guilty hands the gov-

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They are the men who, having failed to overturn the State Government by seizing the military power, determined to defeat its operations and bring about anarchy, by locking up the public treasure and thus withholding the money necessary to carry on the Government. They are the men who, for the purpose of private speculation, and to discredit the State before the world, conspired to prevent the payment of the interest on the public debt, by withholding through a fraudulent lawsuit the money received from taxes paid for that very purpose. This lawsuit was fraudulently smuggled through the Circuit Court and lodged in the Supreme Court before the Minutes of the case had been read and signed by the Circuit Judge, or he had been made acquainted with its character—and was hastily decided by the Supreme Court against the credit of the State.

They are the men who introduced and organized in this State that dangerous and wide-spread conspiracy known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and afterwards as the "Sons of Liberty," which had for its purpose the overthrow of the State and National Governments. Not all of them it is true, belonged formerly to this infamous order, but such as stood on the outside had knowledge of its existence, purposes and plans, and carefully concealed their knowledge and stood ready to accept its work. To accomplish the hellish work of this conspiracy, military officers were appointed, military organizations created, arms and ammunition purchased in large quantities and smuggled into the State, correspondence opened with rebel commanders, and military combinations agreed upon, rebel officers and agents introduced into the Capital, and concealed in hotels and boarding houses, and it was deliberately planned and agreed that upon a day fixed, they would suddenly arise and murder the Executive, seize the arsenal and its arms and ammunition, and releasing 9,000 rebel prisoners in Camp Morton, put arms in their hands, and with their combined forces, effect a revolution in the State. This dreadful scheme necessarily involved murder, confiscation, robbery and the commission of every crime which makes black the history of civil war; and yet its authors and abettors, with the proofs of their guilt piled mountain high, are again struggling for power, and asking the people to put into their guilty hands the gov-

ernment and prosperity of the State. Some of these men, who are high in favor and authority with their party, and are largely entrusted with its management, have heretofore occupied offices of great trust and responsibility, in which they proved to be recreant and corrupt. They are the men who, in the Legislature of Indiana, bitterly opposed and denounced every effort to counter the right of outrage on soldiers in the field who could not come home to vote. They are the men who wrote letters to soldiers in the army, urging them to desert, and assuring them of support and protection if they did. They are the men who labored with devilish zeal to destroy the ability of the Government to carry on the war by depreciating its financial credit. They assured the people that "greenbacks" would die on their hands, and warned them solemnly against Government bonds, as a wicked device to rob them of their money. They are the men who refused to contribute to the "Sentry" Committee for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, upon the plea that they were not soldiers, and that they were not entitled to the same consideration as the soldiers. They are the men who, in the Legislature of Indiana, urged the passage of a law which would deprive every person of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.